

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ALAN KACHALSKY, CHRISTINA NIKOLOV, ERIC DETMER, JOHNNIE NANCE, ANNA MARCUCCINANCE, and SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

SUSAN CACACE, JEFFREY A. COHEN, ALBERT LORENZO, ROBERT K. HOLDMAN, and COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER,

Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF  
MELISSA-JEAN ROTINI IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION TO  
DISMISS AMENDED  
COMPLAINT**

Case No.: 10 CV 05413 (CS)

ECF Case

Melissa-Jean Rotini, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746, declares:

1. I am an Assistant County Attorney in the Office of Robert F. Meehan, Westchester County Attorney, attorney for Defendant County of Westchester (hereinafter referred to as "County") in the above-captioned matter.
2. I submit this Declaration in support of the County's Motion to Dismiss pursuant to Rule 8 and Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP"), as more specifically set forth in the accompanying Memorandum of Law.
3. Annexed hereto are the following Exhibits:

Exhibit A	Decision of Co-Defendant Judge Cacace with respect to the Pistol Permit License Application of Plaintiff Kachalsky, filed and entered October 8, 2008.
Exhibit B	Decision of Co-Defendant Judge Cohen with respect to the Pistol Permit License Application of Plaintiff Nikolov, filed and entered October 2, 2008.
Exhibit C	Decision of Co-Defendant Judge Lorenzo with respect to the Pistol Permit License Application of Plaintiff Detmer, dated September 27, 2010.
Exhibit D	Decision of Co-Defendant Judge Holdman with respect to the Pistol Permit License Application of Plaintiff Nance, filed and entered September 10, 2010.

Exhibit E      Decision of Co-Defendant Judge Holdman with respect to the Pistol Permit License Application of Plaintiff Marcucci-Nance, filed and ~~entered~~ September 10, 2010.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: White Plains, New York  
November 9, 2010

  
Melissa-Jean Rotini (MR-4948)  
Assistant County Attorney, of Counsel

**EXHIBIT A:**  
**Decision of Judge Cacace (Kachalsky)**

COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

X

In the Matter of the Application of

Alan N. Kachalsky,

for a pistol permit pursuant to  
Penal Law Section 400.00

FILED
AND ENTERED
ON <u>10/8</u> 2008
WESTCHESTER
COUNTY CLERK

DECISION & ORDER

Index No.: 3/2008

X

CACACE, J.

This Court, in its capacity as handgun licensing officer for the County of Westchester (see Penal Law §265.00(10)) has been presented with the application of Alan N. Kachalsky, 47C Peck Avenue, Rye, New York, for an unrestricted full carry pistol permit. In accordance with the statutory mandate (see Penal Law §400.00 (4)), the Westchester County Department of Public Safety has conducted an investigation of the applicant's background.

In order for the issuance of a license to "have and carry concealed without regard to employment or place of possession by any person," the Court must find "proper cause exists for the issuance thereof." Penal Law §400.00(2)(f).

The Court, in exercising its broad discretion, finds "good cause" for denial of the subject application. Matter of Charles J. Anderson v. Joseph A. Mogavero, Jr. as County Court Judge of Ostego County, 116 AD2d 885.

In support of his request for an unrestricted permit, the applicant has stated that his belief is that the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution entitles him to an unrestricted permit without further establishing "proper cause." He goes on to cite the fact that we live in a world where "sporadic random violence might at any moment place one

in a position where one needs to defend oneself or possibly others.

He has not stated any facts which would demonstrate a need for self protection distinguishable from that of the general public. The Westchester County Department of Public Safety has forwarded a recommendation that his application be denied.

The Court does not find that the applicant has submitted a persuasive argument justifying the issuance of a "full carry" license.

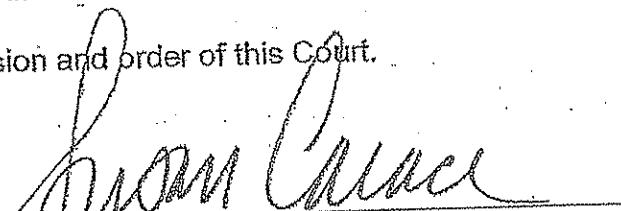
The State has a substantial and legitimate interest and a grave responsibility for ensuring the safety of the general public. Licensing officers are vested with broad discretion in determining applications for an unrestricted pistol license, and are required to exercise their judgement on the basis of a total evaluation of relevant factors. See

Fulco v. McGuire, 81 AD2d 509.

Based upon all the facts and circumstances of this application, it is my opinion that proper cause does not exist for the issuance of an unrestricted "full carry" pistol license to be issued to Alan N. Kachalsky. Accordingly, the application for an unrestricted, full carry pistol permit by Alan N. Kachalsky is denied.

The foregoing constitutes the decision and order of this Court.

Dated: White Plains, New York  
October 8, 2008

  
HON. SUSAN CACACE  
County Court Judge

**EXHIBIT B:**  
**Decision of Judge Cohen (Nikolov)**

COUNTY COURT: WESTCHESTER COUNTY  
STATE OF NEW YORK

X

FILED  
AND  
ENTERED

ON OCT. 2, 2008

In the Matter of the Application of

CHRISTINA M. NIKOLOV

DECISION & ORDER

for a Pistol Certification Pursuant to Penal Law § 400.00

X

JEFFREY A. COHEN, J.:

The applicant, Christina M. Nikolov, seeks a New York State full carry pistol license. This court, in its capacity as handgun licensing officer for the County of Westchester, *see* Penal Law § 265.00(10), has been presented with the application, which includes, in accordance with Penal Law § 400.00(4), the results of the investigation that the Westchester County Department of Public Safety conducted concerning Ms. Nikolov's background.

The application and investigation reveal, in pertinent part, that the applicant currently possesses a concealed weapon permit with full carry privileges in the State of Florida and that she is a transgender female and that as such according to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs she is far more likely to be a victim of violent crime than a genetic female. In addition the applicant states that "[t]hese hate crimes are increasing locally as well as nationwide" and she appended a list of hundreds of crimes against people in similar circumstances from around the world. *See* attachment to Form WCPD-126H. Conspicuously absent, however, is the report of any type of threat to her own safety anywhere.

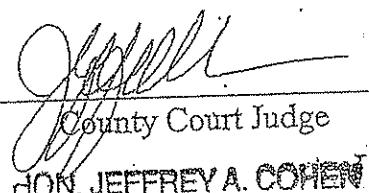
Under these circumstances, and notwithstanding her accomplishments and

unblemished record, it cannot be said that the applicant has demonstrated that she has a special need for self-protection distinguishable from that of the general public; therefore, her application for a firearm license for a full carry permit must be denied. See, e.g., *In re Application of Ferrara v Safir*, 282 AD2d 383 (1<sup>st</sup> Dept 2001)(denial of license proper as petitioner failed to show that his position as the chief executive officer of a body-guard business for movie stars places him in extraordinary personal danger, or other special need for self-protection distinguishable from that of the general community); *In re Application of Kaplan v Bratton*, 249 AD2d 199 (1<sup>st</sup> Dept 1998)(denial of license upheld as petitioner's general allegations about her work hours and location were insufficient to show an extraordinary threat to her safety); *In the Matter of Bastiani*, 23 Misc3d 235 (Co. Ct Rockland Co. 2008)(applicant for a full carry pistol permit did not demonstrate a special need for self-protection distinguishable from that of the general community, even though on two occasions she assertedly feared for her personal safety in public places.)

The foregoing opinion shall constitute the decision and order of the court.

Entered

Dated: OCT. 1, 2009  
White Plains, NY

  
County Court Judge  
HON. JEFFREY A. COHEN

TO: Christina M. Nikolov  
10 Franklin Avenue  
White Plains, NY 10601

**EXHIBIT C:**  
**Decision of Judge Lorenzo (Detmer)**

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK



CHAMBERS OF  
ALBERT LORENZO  
JUSTICE

RICHARD J. DARONCO  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
111 DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BOULEVARD  
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK 10601  
(914) 824-5403  
FAX: (914) 995-8651

September 27, 2010

Mr. Eric R. Detmer  
321 Fenimore Road  
Mamaroneck, New York 10543

Dear Mr. Detmer:

Please be advised that I am in receipt of your application to amend your pistol permit from target shooting to full carry. At this time, I see no justification for a full carry permit. Accordingly, I have disapproved your application.

Very truly yours,

Albert Lorenzo  
Acting Supreme Court Justice

AL:lg

**EXHIBIT D:**  
**Decision of Judge Holdman (Nance)**

05-266

COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

X

In the Matter of the Application of

DECISION

Johnnie Nance,

Petitioner,

For an amendment to his New York State Pistol Permit.

X

Robert K. Holdman, J.

The following papers were read upon Petitioner's application in the above captioned proceeding:

Johnnie Nance's Application

1

Department of Public Safety Report and Attachments

2

The applicant, Johnnie Nance, has submitted an application to Westchester County to amend his New York State Pistol License (#104518) to delete target shooting and to add full carry. The applicant also seeks the addition of one firearm and the deletion of one firearm to his license. The petitioner currently has a restricted license to carry for sport target shooting issued in the County of Westchester on April 30, 2009.

The petitioner requested an amendment for a fully carry to this license because of his desire to use his NRA Instructor Safety Certifications to promote safe gun handling at various locations.

FILED
AND
ENTERED:
ON 9/10 2010
WESTCHESTER
COUNTY CLERK

The issuance of a pistol permit for self protection has recently been held by the United States Supreme Court to be a right protected by the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution:

There seems to us no doubt, on the basis of both text and history, that the Second Amendment conferred an individual right to keep and bear arms. District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2008); Slip op @ page 22.

However, in so holding the Supreme Court also recognized that the Second Amendment should not be “read...to protect the right of citizens to carry arms for any sort of confrontation.” (*Id.*). The individual right to bear arms is limited:

Like most rights, the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited. From Blackstone through the 19<sup>th</sup> Century cases, commentators and courts routinely explained that the right was not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose. [citations omitted]. For example, the majority of 19<sup>th</sup> Century courts to consider the question held that prohibitions on carrying concealed weapons were lawful under the Second Amendment or state analogues. Slip. Op. Supra at 54..

Putting aside the question of whether the Second Amendment “individual” right to bear arms is in fact extended to the states as a fundamental right, an issue not addressed by the Supreme Court, it is clear that even if that be the case, a regulatory scheme would not run afoul of the Courts’ holding. *Id.*, pages 53-56 and footnote 26 (where the court set forth several examples of reasonable restrictions on the right to keep and carry a weapon). In striking down the District of Columbia statute as “a ban on handgun possession in the home” and thereby violative of the Second Amendment, the Supreme Court went on to hold:

The Constitution leaves the District of Columbia a variety of tools for combating [handgun violence], including some measures regulating handguns. Id. at page 64.

Therefore, those charged with the duty to oversee handgun licensing, such as this Court, must, in the opinion of this Court, recognize and honor the right while at the same time recognizing the limits to the right to bear arms under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The burden of establishing "proper cause" for the issuance of a full-carry permit is upon the applicant to establish "a special need for self-protection distinguishable from that of the general community or of persons engaged in the same profession." Kaplan v. Brattan 249 A.D.2d 199 at 201, op. cit. Matter of Klenosky v. New York City Police Department 75 A.D.2d 793, aff'd, 53 NY2d 685. However, Mr. Nance fails to demonstrate any concern for his safety and certainly did not distinguish himself from almost any other citizen. The Court received a report from the Westchester County Department of Public Safety, indicating that "the necessary proper cause for the issuance of a firearm license for the purpose of Full Carry has not been met by the applicant." The applicant has not provided the court with any information that he faces any danger of any kind that would necessitate the issuance of a full carry firearm license; or has not demonstrated a need for self-protection distinguishable from that of the general public or of other persons similarly situated. The Department recommends that the applicant's amendment to his New York State Pistol License be disapproved.

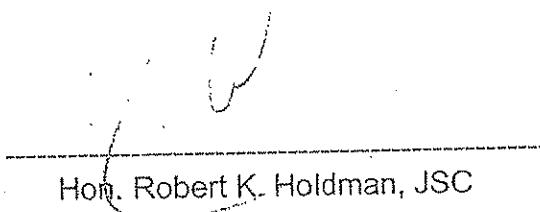
Penal Law section 400.00(2)(f) requires a showing of "proper cause" prior to the issuance of a carry-concealed permit as requested by the petitioner in this matter. However, the petitioner failed to demonstrate "proper cause." Kachalsky v. Cacace, 65

A.D.3d 1045 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dept. 2009); *Hecht v. Bivona*, 11 A.D.3d 614 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dept. 2004); *Milo v. Kelly*, 211 A.D.3d 488 (1<sup>st</sup> Dept. 1995).

In sum, the applicant has not shown sufficient circumstances to distinguish his need from those of countless others, nor has he demonstrated a specific need for self protection distinguishable from that of the general community or of persons engaged in the same business or profession. Accordingly, the petitioner's application to amend his New York State Pistol License (#104519) is denied but the application to add one firearm and to delete one firearm to the license is approved.

This constitutes the decision and order of this Court.

Dated: September 9, 2010  
White Plains, New York

  
Hon. Robert K. Holdman, JSC

**EXHIBIT E:**  
**Decision of Judge Holdman**  
**(Marcucci-Nance)**

05-267

COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

In the Matter of the Application of

DECISION

Anna L. Marcucci-Nance,

Petitioner,

For an amendment to her New York State Pistol Permit.

FILED  
AND  
ENTERED  
ON 9/10/2010  
WESTCHESTER  
COUNTY CLERK

Robert K. Holdman, J.

The following papers were read upon Petitioner's application in the above captioned proceeding:

Anna Marcucci-Nance's Application 1

Department of Public Safety Report and Attachments 2

The applicant, Anna Marcucci-Nance, has submitted an application to Westchester County to amend her New York State Pistol License (#104519) to delete target shooting and to add full carry. The applicant also seeks the addition of one firearm and the deletion of one firearm to her license. The petitioner currently has a restricted license to carry for sport target shooting issued in the County of Westchester on April 30, 2009. The petitioner requested an amendment for a fully carry to this license because of her desire to use her NRA Instructor Safety Certifications to promote safe gun handling at various locations.

The issuance of a pistol permit for self protection has recently been held by the United States Supreme Court to be a right protected by the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution:

There seems to us no doubt, on the basis of both text and history, that the Second Amendment conferred an individual right to keep and bear arms. District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2008); Slip op @ page 22.

However, in so holding the Supreme Court also recognized that the Second Amendment should not be "read...to protect the right of citizens to carry arms for any sort of confrontation." (Id). The individual right to bear arms is limited:

Like most rights, the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited. From Blackstone through the 19<sup>th</sup> Century cases, commentators and courts routinely explained that the right was not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose. [citations omitted]. For example, the majority of 19<sup>th</sup> Century courts to consider the question held that prohibitions on carrying concealed weapons were lawful under the Second Amendment or state analogues. Slip. Op. Supra at 54.

Putting aside the question of whether the Second Amendment "individual" right to bear arms is in fact extended to the states as a fundamental right, an issue not addressed by the Supreme Court, it is clear that even if that be the case, a regulatory scheme would not run afoul of the Courts' holding. Id, pages 53-56 and footnote 26 (where the court set forth several examples of reasonable restrictions on the right to keep and carry a weapon). In striking down the District of Columbia statute as "a ban on handgun possession in the home" and thereby violative of the Second Amendment, the Supreme Court went on to hold:

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Therefore, those charged with the duty to oversee handgun licensing, such as this Court, must, in the opinion of this Court, recognize and honor the right while at the same time recognizing the limits to the right to bear arms under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The burden of establishing "proper cause" for the issuance of a full-carry permit is upon the applicant to establish "a special need for self-protection distinguishable from that of the general community or of persons engaged in the same profession." Kaplan v. Brattan 249 A.D.2d 199 at 201, op. cit. Matter of Klenosky v. New York City Police Department 75 A.D.2d 793, affd', 53 NY2d 685. However, Ms. Marcucci-Nance fails to demonstrate any concern for her safety and certainly did not distinguish herself from almost any other citizen. The Court received a report from the Westchester County Department of Public Safety, indicating that "the necessary proper cause for the issuance of a firearm license for the purpose of Full Carry has not been met by the applicant." The applicant has not provided the court with any information that she faces any danger of any kind that would necessitate the issuance of a full carry firearm license; or has not demonstrated a need for self-protection distinguishable from that of the general public or of other persons similarly situated. The Department recommends that the applicant's amendment to his New York State Pistol License be disapproved.

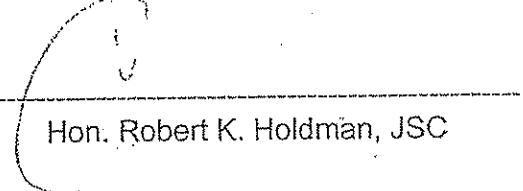
Penal Law section 400.00(2)(f) requires a showing of "proper cause" prior to the issuance of a carry-concealed permit as requested by the petitioner in this matter. However, the petitioner failed to demonstrate "proper cause." Kachalsky v. Cacace, 65

A.D.3d 1045 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dept. 2009); *Hecht v. Bivona*, 11 A.D.3d 614 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dept. 2004); *Milo v. Kelly*, 211 A.D.3d 488 (1<sup>st</sup> Dept. 1995).

In sum, the applicant has not shown sufficient circumstances to distinguish her need from those of countless others, nor has she demonstrated a specific need for self protection distinguishable from that of the general community or of persons engaged in the same business or profession. Accordingly, the petitioner's application to amend her New York State Pistol License (#104519) is denied but the application to add one firearm and to delete one firearm to the license is approved.

This constitutes the decision and order of this Court.

Dated: September 9, 2010  
White Plains, New York

  
Hon. Robert K. Holdman, JSC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ALAN KACHALSKY, CHRISTINA NIKOLOV, ERIC DETMER, JOHNNIE NANCE, ANNA MARCUCCINANCE, and SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

**AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY  
FIRST CLASS MAIL**

File No.: 10 CV 05413(CS)

against-

SUSAN CACACE, JEFREY A. COHEN, ALBERT LORENZO, ROBERT K. HOLDMAN, and COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

Defendants.

STATE OF NEW YORK )  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER )  
ss.: )

JOSEPHINE BELSITO, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am not a party to this action, I am over 18 years of age; I am employed in White Plains, New York.

On November 9, 2010, I served one copy of the **DECLARATION OF MELISSA-JEAN ROTINI IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS THE AMENDED COMPLAINT** in this matter upon the following:

Vincent Gelardi, Esq.  
Gelardi & Randazzo, LLP  
800 Westchester Avenue, Suite S-608  
Rye Brook, New York 10573

Alan Gura, Esq.  
Gura & Possessky, PLLC  
101 North columbus Street, Suite 405  
Alexandria, VA. 22314

Anthony J. Tomari, Esq.  
Office of the Attorney General  
120 Broadway, 24<sup>th</sup> floor  
New York, New York 10271

being the address(es) designated for that purpose by depositing a true copy of same enclosed and in a postpaid, properly addressed wrapper by regular mail, in an official depository under the exclusive care and custody of the United States Postal Service within the State of New York.

United States Postal Service within  
Josephine Belsito  
JOSEPHINE BELSITO

NAILE HOXHAJ  
Notary Public, State of New York  
No. 01HO6131068  
Qualified in Putnam County  
Commission Expires July 25, 2013